THE EXAMINER.

No. 161. SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1811.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 157.

REGENCY.

It is now twelve weeks since the KING was declared incapable of transacting business, and as many since the Ministers expressed their sanguine expectations of his speedy recovery. To assure us of that event, accounts were circulated of official interviews; and in default of a decided tone in the bulletins, other bulletins, more to the purpose and full of chearfulness, were notoriously forged. But no speedy recovery appeared. People at a distance from the Court, not feeling perhaps, that lively interest in the Royal malady which the Physicians took, differed with them, somewhat singularly, from the beginning, particularly with regard to the effects of age upon mental vigour—an old and universal opinion, which, though founded on the commonest ordinances of nature, the Physicians would hardly admit in the way of objection. Those gentlemen afterwards acknowledged that they had been too sanguine; and it is curious, that the least sanguine of them all is Dr. WILLIS, who must be supposed to be best informed on the subject, and who appears to have differed with the others on more than one point. The People, therefore, may well be excused, if they continue to regard the bulletins as of little consequence, possessing neither explicitness nor information, and not worth the trouble of being traced back from day to day, in order to be comprehended. Still more reason have they to receive with utter indifference, as far as concerns the question of recovery, the stories respecting his MAJESTY's walking on Windsor Terrace for I know not how long. In the present state of things, such stories are most probably forgeries; if they are not, they argue nothing for his MAJESTY's mental recovery, when he cannot transact the most ordinary functions of royalty; and in a word, they are of no consequence, either way, to the main question, for a patient suffering under such afflictions, may walk about for hours as quietly as any of us, and yet be in the most confirmed state of his disorder. But see what an oblique use is made of these stories. One of the most important points to be determined, in case his MAJESTY should hereafter declare his intention of resuming the government, is the means of ascertaining whether his recovery be complete or not; and all that is necessary for this end, says Mr. PERCEVAL, *is his appearance in public!* —Nothing can be more false. His MAJESTY may appear in public, may declare his own sanity, may hold a dialogue, a levee, a privy-council; but still be as unfit as ever to hold the reins of government. An insane person is often as reasonable as possible on ninety-nine subjects, and incurable on the hundredth; and after what has been disclosed to the public of the shameful concealment of former relapses, nothing can be trusted on this point but a declaration of the Physicians on oath that such speedy and incapacitating returns of the disorder are not to be expected. * So liable to irritation is his MAJESTY on certain subjects, that Mr. PERCEVAL does not hesitate to tell us, in his strange appeals to the feelings of Parliament, that even the creation of a Regency, a measure so indispensibly necessary to the welfare of the community, might of itself have an overwhelming effect on the royal mind. Such are the contradictions of this very cunning and very ignorant personage!

The conduct of the Ministers throughout this business, divested of those petty questions and disputes through which they would willingly have it contemplated, has been of very perspicuous meanness. They first began talking of delicacy and loyalty, in order to have as little of the case examined as possible; then they contrived to throw into their delays as many leisurely additions as the customs of Parliament could furnish; then they took care to have as many grounds of debate as possible in forming the Regency Bill; then they flattered themselves that such a Bill would induce the Prince to reject their offer, and enable themselves to elect a Commission of Regency: failing in this attempt, they proceeded to review the general provisions of the Bill with minuter eyes, and to divest it of the few decent expectations which had been left to recommend it:—in a word, their whole conduct may be divided into two manifest efforts, first, to keep every thing in *statu quo*, bad and good, purely to indulge the royal weak-

* Of the species of madness above-mentioned, the reasoning faculties of which seem doubly sharp by contrast with the insane idea, there has perhaps never been a case at once so singular and so horrible, as that of a Mr. MATHEWS lately published by Mr. HASLAM. This unfortunate person fancies himself the object of a malicious conspiracy consisting of four or five devilish personages, whose sole and studious occupation is to put their fellow-creatures to torture. This, he says, they effect by means of a huge chemical apparatus, furnished with vats, retorts, &c. which, through an unknown medium, can be made to influence the bodies of persons at a certain distance, and inflict upon them a series of agonies, to which the tortures of the Inquisition itself are boy's-play. Many of these agonies, accompanied by a drawing of the apparatus, are described by his own pen; for he is much gratified by the publication, and seems to imagine that the public, when they read his case, will think him the reasoning person and Mr. HASLAM the deceived. It is curious, that Mr. MATHEWS went mad with politics; and more so, that after repeated examinations he was declared perfectly sane by two Physicians.

ness in case of recovery; and second, in default of that, to raise an opposition court to the Regency, and thwart, mortify, and render it contemptible in all it's endeavours. By re-considering the provisions of the Bill in the manner above-mentioned, they are certainly guilty, in the eyes of the nation, of a breach of faith—not indeed of a faith bound upon oaths, but upon the faith of an implied promise, which ought to be as sacred as an oath itself. It is as disgusting to hear them making a thousand professions of respect and good intention on this head, as it is ludicrous to hear them talking of leaving to the Prince of Wales that Court and Government influence, the very existence of which they will disclaim at other times.

But all this will soon pass away: and in the mean time, if there is a principle of wrong running throughout one set of actions, it is pleasing to recollect, that a strict principle of right, backed with the *least degree of power*, will infallibly render it unpopular by contrast, and thus help to counteract them. The Prince of Wales, if he has not power enough left him to mould the Court as he pleases, has enough to mould the popular opinion—has enough to act with the real dignity of patriotism, and to see the wonderful turn that might be given to the national strength and happiness, by the single example of an individual. Let him do so, and he will be as much feared by the creatures that now venture to crawl about his path, as he will be loved and honoured by every grateful Englishman.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

A Turkish Bulletin, dated Constantinople, December 4, in detailing the occurrences of the late insurrection in that city, states 10,000 Janissaries to have suffered by the sword, and 3000 by the hands of the executioner. Three thousand have been condemned to imprisonment for life, or, as it is expressed, "until they are released from the tortures of this world, to experience those of the next." The Bulletin, after stating the failure of the negociation for peace, concludes by announcing the renewal of the treaty, with an assurance to the people, that "if on any terms, that are consistent with the glory of the empire, peace can be obtained," it shall be secured to them.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 15.—Our Court Gazette has published the following:—

"People are well aware that negociations for peace with Turkey have been some time in agitation. The intelligence conveyed by the Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, states, that a suspension of hostilities for the purpose had been agreed upon. It is hoped that the desirable object will soon be obtained, as instructions have been given to Count Kamenskoi to conciliate—as much as is consistent with the dignity of the Russian Empire. "Romanzow."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Dover relates the following atrocious deed;—A gentleman passenger, who was washed on shore near Dunkirk out of the Elizabeth Indiaman, lashed to a piece of the wreck, was conveyed to a little hovel by a Frenchman who found him along shore, to whom he gave 50 guineas, having saved 500: the Frenchman promised to come at night and take him to a place of safety; at night he went back, accompanied by two others, each having a shovel, when, dreadful to relate, they beat his brains out with their shovels, plundered the body, then dug a hole and buried it in the sand. Three or four days after which, the principal being troubled in his conscience, went and confessed what he had done to a Magistrate, when his two accomplices were taken up, and the dead body dug up greately mangled; the three men have been committed to Dunkirk Jail, to take their trial for murder.

The atrocious disposition which manifested itself some time ago on the borders of Ashdown Forest, by threatening letters, and the burning of buildings and stacks, has burst out afresh with double violence, and on Thursday se'nnight, the Parsonage adjoining Maresfield Church-yard, where the Curate, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, resided, was burnt down. If Mr. Bingham had not been awake, in consequence of indisposition, he and his wife and nine children would undoubtedly have been smothered or burnt in their beds. The particulars are said to be as follow:—Mr. Bingham having heard a noise, got up, went down stairs, and saw a man going from the house; he attempted to open a door, which he found obstructed by part of the furniture raised against it; he then went round to an outward door, which he had bolted within just before he went to bed, and found it broken open, and some furze faggots burning, which had been brought into the room, and the furniture placed round them. The fire was so rapid, the house being principally of wood, and the smoke so instantaneously great, that it was with difficulty any lives were preserved. Two of the children were obliged to be thrown out of the window, and two were nearly suffocated before they could be extricated; but no wearing apparel or furniture could be saved. The extreme distress of Mr. Bingham's family is for the present in some degree relieved, by the kind reception of it into different houses in the neighbourhood.—Last year, Mr. Bingham's stables were destroyed in like manner, and, as was supposed, because he had endeavoured to check the disorderly conduct of some of his parishioners; but, notwithstanding the active measures of Lord Sheffield, and the rewards offered, no discovery has yet taken place.

Four acres and a half of land, in the neighbourhood of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, not possessing the advantage of a waterfall, sold last week at the enormous price of *three hundred pounds* per acre.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This House met on Monday, and after some routine business, adjourned till Wednesday.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Petition of the Livery of London, presented by Lord Erskine, was withdrawn, in consequence of objections made by Lord Eldon to the mode of signing it.—Instead of having the Seal of the Corporation, it had been signed by the Lord Mayor, four Aldermen, and one Liveryman of each Guild,—and therefore, the Chancellor contended, was inadmissible in point of form.

PROXIES.

During the late Debate on the Regency, it was decided by the House, against Ministers, that votes by Proxies should not be received on that occasion. This evening, Lord Eldon renewed the subject, and moved four Resolutions declaratory of the right of voting by Proxy. The motion was warmly opposed by Lord Moira, who moved an adjournment, on the ground that it led to no benefit whatever, and was merely agitated for private purposes.—His Lordship characterised the Ministry as a nest of scorpions, who stirred but to sting;—as a wretched Oligarchy, who would lead the country, if left to

themselves, to an absolute Monarchy. After some debate, in which Earl STANHOPE told two stories from *Joe Miller*, which seemed quite new to their Lordships, as they laughed very heartily at them, much to the annoyance of the LORD CHANCELLOR, who disliked every thing in the shape of a joke,—the House divided—For the adjournment. Contents present, 68—Non-Contents present, 67—Contents, Proxies, 27—Non-Contents, Proxies, 26—Majority against Ministers, 1, on each division.—During the debate, the Regency Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

THE REGENCY BILL.

The Regency Bill was read a third time, after a few words from Lord Grantley, intimating his intention of strongly protesting against the mode of proceeding adopted by Ministers.—Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 25.

Several trifling amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to.

On the clause limiting the period of the Restrictions to the 1st of February, 1812,

Lord GRENVILLE said, he should not now take up their Lordships' time by discussing the proposition of which he had given notice, and which he intended to submit to the Committee, namely, to limit the duration of the Restrictions to six months. The limitations in the former Bill of 1789, were very wisely without limit, because at that period the two Houses had no means whatever of ascertaining the probable duration of his Majesty's disorder. Since that period they had, unhappily in one sense, and happily in another, acquired experience, which enabled them to judge more accurately of the probable duration of his Majesty's affliction. They had also the evidence of his Majesty's Physicians. It appeared from these sources of information, that the duration of his Majesty's disorder on former occasions had not exceeded five months; and his Majesty's Physicians stated in their evidence, that if the duration of his Majesty's disorder should unhappily exceed the former periods of his recovery, they should then begin to entertain unfavourable apprehensions. Agreeing, therefore, in the propriety of the Limitations, and of limiting those Limitations in point of time, he thought that six months, from the time about which it was probable the Bill would ultimately pass, would be a fully sufficient period for the duration of the Restrictions. He therefore moved, to insert the word "August" instead of the word "February."

This amendment was negatived without a division.

On the clause respecting the Household,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE contended, that this clause was in direct opposition to the Resolutions agreed to by both Houses. It was indeed very far from his wish that the personal dignity of his Majesty in his affliction, still less his comfort, should be in the slightest degree abridged. He would have Majesty in eclipse still be Majesty. Let every provision be made for the comfort and personal dignity of his Majesty, that he who had been great in prosperity might be great in misfortune, but let not those offices which could administer neither to the comfort nor personal dignity of his Majesty, in his present affliction, be separated from the dignity of the Crown, and refused to the state which ought to accompany the Regent, whilst at the same time they were placed in a situation in which they might be used to create an influence against the Government of the Regent. A still farther inconsistency was apparent in the present measure; for although they were told that the office of Lord Chamberlain was necessary, amongst others, to be retained about his Majesty, yet for one whole year, under the present clause, there was to be no Lord Chamberlain. What he wished to propose was, that the Bill should not be delayed by making an arrangement now relative to the Household, but that it should be deferred till the Regency had been constituted. It might be objected to this, the additional influence which would then be acquired by the Regent; but to obviate this, he would propose, that no Officer of the Household should in the mean time be removed, and that no vacancy occurring in that time in the Household should be filled up. This would obviate all objection to any influence, either of the Queen or the Regent. His Lordship concluded by moving, that after the words vesting the care of his Majesty's person in the Queen, "together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's Household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his Majesty's sacred person, and the maintenance of his Royal dignity," should be inserted, "and as shall be specified in an Act of Parliament to be hereafter passed; and that until the passing of such Act, no Officer of his Majesty's Household shall be removed; and that if any vacancy shall happen in any office in his Majesty's Household, it shall not, during such time, be filled up."

The Earl of LIVERPOOL denied that the clause was inconsistent with the Resolution. They were to consider that they were only making a temporary arrangement; if they were about enacting a permanent measure, then indeed a very different arrangement would be required; but in this case it was only for a short time. And let it not be argued as an absurdity, that his Majesty would not be affected by any important changes in the situation of the Country or in Europe, but would feel severely any change in his domestic establishment. He put it to any of their Lordships, whether, if they were in that afflicting situation, they would not, on recovery, feel more deeply the dismissal of old and faithful attendants, or a change in their family concerns, than external events, although of much greater importance? If such was the case with individuals in general, it applied still more strongly to a King. A King was separated, in a great degree, by his situation, from an intercourse with society, and therefore was more strongly attached to his family and domestic concerns. He put it therefore to their Lordships, whether they would interfere with his Majesty's domestic comfort, by destroying the arrangement of his Household during the short period for which any arrangement was at present considered necessary?

Earl GREY was not disposed to complain so much of the power and patronage which it went to confer on her Majesty, as to the power and influence which it placed in the hands of Ministers (*hear, hear, hear!*) When he remembered too what had lately appeared in evidence, and recalled to his memory those past transactions in which the *Royal will* and *personal assent* had been *dispensed with*, he was equally impressed with the necessity of watching the conduct of Ministers, and of making some farther provision to guard against the recurrence of a similar violation of the Constitution. Recollecting among all the infringements which had recently been multiplied, that most alarming innovation and inroad upon the interests of the Monarchy, he could not but feel it his duty as a Peer of Parliament to give his most decided opposition to a scheme for weakening the Government, and deducting the influence that was essential to its maintenance and support. The three great offices of Master of the Horse, of Steward of the Household, and of Chamberlain, were to be taken from the Regent and placed under the Queen. It was, however, only nominally that they were to be so placed; her Majesty was not to have the power of removal, and this it was, which, in the judgment of Ministers, was sufficient to remove every objection to their arrangement. In his own opinion, this served to aggravate those objections, and he would consider it more desirable that the Queen should have the whole of the Household with an effective controul over it, than that it should be left under no authority whatever. It was well known that there had long been an excess of expenditure in the Civil List, and if the chief Officers of the Household were exempted from all inspection and controul, one of the consequences would be, that the subordinate Officers might remain with just and unsatisfied claims. He called upon the Committee to pause before they lent their sanction to a measure so pregnant with evils of such extent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR did not scruple to declare, that no fears, no influence of any kind, should deter him from doing over again what he had already done, if he conceived that it was necessary to the interests of the King his Master, or to those

of the country at large. When he mentioned his Majesty, he never could speak of him without gratitude for the favours he had heaped upon him; he never could think of his unhapy malady without the accutest sensibility. Neither the reports of the Physicians, nor threats in or out of doors, should operate to prevent his exercising his own judgment in whatever regarded his interests. He would rather suffer on the scaffold, than desert his allegiance to his Sovereign, by declining to take any steps which his duty and his office pointed out to him. He would act in every possible case upon his own responsibility, and be content to leave the consequences to God. He would not, and could not, lay out of his contemplation the personal feelings and comforts of the Monarch; he would not, to use the word of a speaker well skilled in the science of human nature, *disquantity* the Household, and reduce the domestic establishment of his Sovereign, in the period of his affliction. The circumstances of a temporary incapacity were not those under which it appeared to him just or generous to remove from him that which belonged to him as the King of this country. He for one could not take his heart from his breast, or forget that his Majesty was a man. Until he should vacate his throne by descending into the grave, to no other person would he acknowledge himself a subject. He had been attacked and reviled, but this he disregarded; actions which he had never performed had been imputed to him; and others had been swelled and distorted by calumny and misrepresentation. He well recollected the time when the reign of revolutionary principles had well nigh subverted the Constitution. He verily believed, that amid the convulsions and perils of that period, *it was the private virtues of his Majesty's character that had gone the farthest to effect the salvation of the empire.* With those virtues in his remembrance, could he feel justified in taking advantage of an incapacity, which there was more reason than ever to believe would be of very short duration, to break in upon his domestic comforts, to violate his personal feelings, and to deprive him of Royal dignity and splendour?

Lord GRENVILLE said, it was his opinion that the clause now before their Lordships was so inconsistent with their former resolutions, that he should feel it to be his duty to vote that the clause shall not stand part of the Bill.

Lord SIDMOUTH wished to follow the precedent of 1788 closely, and to avoid making the contrast between 1788 and 1811 disgraceful to the latter. What had twenty-two years done, to lower the Sovereign in the eyes of the country? He entreated their Lordships to spare their Sovereign the possibility of feeling a disappointment at their proceedings on his recovery; and to avoid departure from a precedent which did immortal honour to the person who had the merit of it. He should therefore give his vote for the rejection of the Noble Marquis's Amendment.

The question being loudly called for, the Committee divided on the Motion, that the words of the original Clause should stand part of the Bill; when the numbers were—Contents, 96—Not-Contents, 108—*Majority against Ministers*, 12.

The Committee, after some discussion as to the manner of putting the Motion, proceeded to divide on the Amendment moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, when the numbers were—Contents, 107—Non-Contents, 98—*Majority against Ministers*, 9.

The other Clauses were then read *pro forma*, after which the House adjourned until Monday. On which day the Report will be taken into consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 21.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bankes
Mr. H. Thornton
Mr. Biddulph
Mr. Sturges Bourne
Mr. Brogden
Mr. Nicholson Calvert
Mr. Cavendish
Sir Thomas Baring
Mr. Milnes
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Babington
Sir. George Warrender
Mr. Nicholas Vansittart.

Who are to examine what regulations and checks exist in the controul of the Public Expenditure, how far such regulations and checks are effectual, and what further measures of the same description migh: be expedient.

SINECURE COMMITTEE.

The Committtee on Sinecure Places was also re-appointed as follows:—

Mr. Bankes
Hon. Mr. Ward
Mr. Long
Mr. Ellis
Lord Porchester
Mr. Tierney
Mr. D. Giddy
Mr. Canning
Mr. Bathurst
Mr. Wilberforce
Mr. H. Martin.

THE REGENCY BILL.

On the motion that the Amendments made in this Bill be read a second time,

Sir F. BURDETT objected strongly to the whole course of proceeding. He said that the matter had been argued as if it were a mere question of property; as if the King had a property in the country, instead of holding all his privileges as a trust for the people. It was the duty of the Representatives of the people to maintain the integrity and permanence of a power flowing from themselves, and to rescue the country from the dangers that were hanging over it. The happiness and safety of sixteen millions of people were not to be risked by imposing restrictions upon the Regent and weakening his Government. His Majesty in the course of the last twenty-two years *had been four times in a state of insanity.* Twice within that period the Government was carried on *in his name*; although, from what since appeared, *he was utterly incapable of discharging the duties of a Sovereign at the time.* The King was insane with lucid intervals, the duration of which no man could calculate. Was this a state of the Sovereignty in which it was advisable to cripple the powers of the Regent? Nothing could be more dangerous in his opinion, and he was surprised how the Prince of Wales could consent or be induced to accept of the Regency so restricted. Instead of putting him at the head of, and making him responsible for, a weak government, they should give him augmented strength. In the debates on the Bill, the fears of the House had been dexterously directed to only one imaginary danger, namely, the possibility of serious obstacles to the resumption of the Royal authority. There were considerations, however, more worthy of the attention of the House; for there could not be the least doubt that every facility would be afforded for resuming the Sovereignty. But it was impossible that a divided and weakened Government could go on with satisfaction to the country. He protested against dangerous experiments to ascertain the *minimum of understanding* with which a King might carry on the Executive Government. The men who proposed these dangerous experiments, and who affected to call themselves "the King's friends," could not adopt a more expeditious and direct mode for subverting that Throne. What could be more calculated to degrade the Kingly office in the eyes of the people than the manner in which Ministers hold forth the Throne to them? For years the Executive Government had been carried on, though it was notorious that the Royal Personage at the head of it was so infirm in some respects, that *he could neither read the paper that was put before him, affix his signature thereto except his hand was held and guided, nor hold a levee*; and now, when he was labouring under additional calamity, the issue of which was uncertain, Ministers make provisions for enabling him to resume his power!! What would foreign nations think of a government thus conducted? He would not think he did his duty to his constituents if he did not strongly protest against the measure now before the House. For the reasons he had just stated, it was his opinion, that whatever measures the House adopted in this critical and perilous conjuncture, should be of a *permanent* nature.

After this sensible and manly speech, which Ministers did not even attempt to answer, a debate ensued upon the various amendments made, and Mr. PONSONBY moved three others, the effect of which was to give the Regent more power in the Royal Household.—The old arguments on both sides were again

brought into discussion: Mr. PERCEVAL again talked of the King's feelings, and of his "sanguine hopes" of the Royal recovery; and the House negatived all the motions for decreasing the Restrictions of the Regent, by the small majority of 22.

Mr. WHITBREAD moved that instead of the words "assisting his Majesty," should be inserted the words, "providing for the exercise of the Royal authority." He thought it was absurd to speak of assisting his Majesty in the Government at the present time.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that the Bill went throughout on the idea of assisting his Majesty in the Government, which was to be carried on in his name. He therefore could not agree to the amendment.—The proposed amendment was then negatived.

Mr. WHITBREAD then proposed as an amendment, that before the words "resumption of his Royal authority," the word "eventual" should be inserted.—This amendment was also negatived.

Mr. WHITBREAD also moved, that the word "mental" should be inserted before the word "health," which was also negatived.

After two other amendments, proposed by Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, had been negatived without a division, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

It was intended to read the Bill a third time this day, but there were not a sufficient number of Members present; so that an adjournment of course took place.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Regency Bill was read a third time and passed, after an amendment had been made by Mr. PERCEVAL, by which it was enacted, "That it shall not be lawful for the Vice-Chamberlain to make any appointment for a longer period than during his Majesty's pleasure."

Mr. PERCEVAL said, he hoped this clause would prove that it was not his object to procure influence for himself when his present situation should expire. For this however he did not suppose that the Gentlemen opposite would give him any credit.

Mr. WILBERFORCE took this opportunity to pass an eulogy on the conduct of Mr. Perceval. "The *talents* he had evinced," said Mr. W. "and the *ability* he had displayed, combined with the *firmness* and *propriety* which had characterized his exertions, proved him worthy of the high situation which he had the honour to fill; and not only worthy of that high station, but deserving of that *affection* and *confidence* of the *people*, which *I believe him to possess*. In short, the general line of conduct pursued by my Right Hon. Friend, in my opinion, does him *immortal honour*." (*Hear, hear!*)—After this, the House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Ebsworth, Charlton, Gloucestershire, dealer.
J. Hyde and J. Clemson, Manchester, dyers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. K. Malleson, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, bill-broker.
T. Greaves, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.
W. Cogswell, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.
J. Lewis, Worcester, vintner.
T. K. Kent, Cannon-street-road, timber-dealer.
J. Kelly, Great Pulteney-street, victualler.
E. B. White, Chambet's-street, Goodman's-fields, carpenter.
A. Hodgson, Fenchurch-street Chambers, merchant.
J. J. Lockley, Tooley-street, dealer in soap.
J. Sells, Brixton-hill, Surrey, carpenter.
L. Ainsworth, Withnell, Lancashire, and S. Bennet, Wilton, Lancashire, cambric-manufacturers.
T. Belshaw, Manchester, machine-maker.
R. Graham, Liverpool, merchant.
C. Jones and B. Londsman, Sheffield, druggists.
W. Llewillen, Bristol, toy-dealer.
A. B. Crook, Colne, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer.
P. Downend, Gloucestershire, mealman.
T. Bennett, Long-acre, ironmonger.
E. Smith, Greenwich, grocer.
J. King, Hampstead, shopkeeper.
W. A. Grobecker, Great St. Helen's, ship-owner.
J. Walker, Little Britain, lace-dealer.
M. Cassel, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, shopkeeper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. Dick, Gosport, navy-agent, from Jan. 19, to March 9.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Webb, Walcot, Somerset, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Tallemach, Petersham, Surrey, dairyman.
W. Bodman, sen., Queen-street, Southwark, victualler.
J. Wain, Brixton, Surrey, clothier.
W. Bridgens, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, victualler.
J. Webb, Bristol, linen-draper.
J. Hawkins, Queen-street, Limehouse, timber-merchant.
H. Leech, Bury St. Edmund's, merchant.
J. Krauss, Manchester, merchant.
R. Collins, Union-court, Broad-street, builder.
T. Proctor, Shoreditch, brewer.
W. Blow, Hertford, tanner.
J. Hyde and J. Clemson, Manchester, dyers.
W. Hendy, Swansea, victualler.
J. Camp, West Smithfield, stationer.
J. Salisbury, Highgate, victualler.
F. A. V. Dyck, Fenchurch-street, merchant.
C. Haley, Wigmore-street, watch-maker.
R. Buchanan, Liverpool, vender of medicines.
W. Ebsworth, Westbury, Gloucestershire, dealer and chapman.
T. H. Midwood, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehousman.
R. Lee and D. Payne, Cheapside, shawl-printers.
W. Bagnold, Liverpool, brewer.
R. Hunt, Bucklersbury, warehouseman.
J. Richardson, Sloane-street, Chelsea, apothecary.
T. Norris, Manchester, merchant.
P. Godart, Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, oilman.
E. Paine, Dowgate-hill, merchant.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Consols.....65¼ ⅞

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. C. H—s is informed, that his Communication is not inserted, because the mention even of such a disgusting subject would certainly be productive of more harm than good.

The price of the *Examiner* in town is 8½*d.*—when sent into the Country, the Newsvenders add one halfpenny to that sum, making it 9d.—If Mr. BAILLIE has been charged a higher price, he has been imposed upon.

Y. Z. has been received.

Remarks next week on Capt. FOSKETT's Pamphlet entitled "The Rights of the Army vindicated."

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

THE success of Ministers in the House of Commons with respect to giving a new turn to the clause regarding the Household, has been rendered nugatory by their failure in the House of Lords on Friday night But there is a talk of new attempts at amendment; and thus it is, that they are sure to gain something by delay and confu-

sion, even if they obtain nothing else. How easily would all this be settled, were the people really represented in Parliament!—With respect to the talk about feelings—which occupies so much of these debates—the parties do not seem to be aware, that their own inconsistencies expose them, and that neither of them cut very respectable figures on the occasion. Ministers accuse Opposition, point blank, of having no regard to the King's feelings; and Opposition accuse Ministers of having no regard to the Prince's; in the midst of these mutual accusations, both Ministers and Opposition deprecate feeling, when it does not suit them; and insist upon it, when it does; and to crown this farce of feeling and no feeling, of delicacy and no delicacy, they both disclaim the love of place; both refer to popular opinion, which at other times they affect to despise; and both profess the highest regard and reverence for the respective personages whom they would reduce to nothing!—In the mean time we have no Government; and the French cruizers are shaving our very coasts and cutting off vessels by dozens. All this too,—when we still have within us the stamina of a noble Constitution; and ought to be setting Europe the sole remaining example of a dignified and inviolable nation!

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The following is an extract of a letter from

"*Lisbon, Jan.* 10.

"All the Officers belonging to our army, with whom I have had the honour to converse, consider a battle as more likely to take place in a few days, than at any time since our retreat from Busaco to Torres Vedras. The combined army is, in the whole, very formidable. So, indeed, is that of the enemy; and come the contest when it may, the clash will be terrible; but if the Portuguese perform what is expected of them, there can be no doubt victory will declare in favour of the allies.

"MASSENA has for some time past been making the most formidable preparations for attacking the British lines. He has constructed bridges, *tetes du pont*, and a number of other military works. Nor have our army been idle spectators of what has been going on. Our lines cut a most formidable appearance.

"Several reinforcements for the different corps here landed last week, and immediately marched off to join their respective regiments. Most of the marines belonging to the fleet, and a large body of seamen, have been some time on shore, working the batteries; and yesterday an order arrived for every man in a state of convalescence to march off immediately to join the army."

The transports with the troops for Lisbon sailed from Plymouth on Thursday. The 2d and 51st regiments have embarked at Portsmouth for the same destination.

Some Paris Papers to the 16th inst. were received on Friday night: their contents are unimportant. The *Moniteur* contains a few remarks upon a letter which appeared in the *Times* relative to Lord WELLINGTON. It says that the English General committed ravages in Portugal without example in the history of Europe, and that the Inhabitants did not assist in the destruction of their property, as the English assert.—"Whilst they" (the British) observes the Official Journal, "have the advantage of being masters of the sea,—of having armies so numerous, and insurgents under their orders,—they are reduced to remain entrenched upon heights and before their vessels. This is very different from managing a war of marchings and manœuvres: for this the English are in want of an army capable of manœuvring, and an able General. They have neither one nor the other."

The American Government speaks in a lofty tone on the points now at issue.—The Orders in Council present not the only barrier to conciliation; the British "system of paper blockades" must be abandoned; "the insufferable vexations to which American seamen have been and yet are exposed, from the British practice of impressment," must be prevented, and "*atonement*" must be made "in the case of the outrage on the *Chesapeake*." But in this latter case, it *must* lie with the British Government "to *come forward* with *requisite satisfaction* to the UNITED STATES."—These points are all insisted on in Mr. Pinckney's instructions.

It appears by a report of Mr. GALLATIN to the House of Representatives, that the actual receipts into the Treasury for the year ending Sept. 10, 1810, have exceeded the expenditure—in which is included the interest of the public debt—by a sum of 500,000 dollars. The expence of the preceding year had exceeded that of the receipts by a sum of 1,300,000 dollars—which difference in the two years, says the report, arises, not from an increase in the receipts, *but in a diminution of the expences* of the year 1810—particularly those of the Military and Naval Departments. The probable balance in the Treasury, on the 21st of December, 1810, is estimated at two millions of dollars. The expenditure of the year 1811, is estimated at an excess of one million of dollars, beyond the receipts—which may perhaps arise from the fortifications in progress in different parts of the United States. The whole expenditure for 1811 is estimated at only 13,430,000 dollars, which, at the nominal currency of six shillings each, barely amounts to *Four Millions Sterling*. Admitting the population of America to be only one half of that of the United Kingdom, the *ratio* of taxation in America is little more than *one-tenth* of that of this country.

A Royal Marine, named *Thomas Smith*, has been sentenced to be hanged, for having attempted to desert to the enemy in a boat, from the Venerable, Capt. Sir H. POPHAM. The Court-Martial was held on Saturday week, at Hamoaze, and the trial was a long one, though the particulars have not been given. Two other Marines, who turned King's evidence, were to have gone off with him.

Every thing *disposable*, not requiring the Royal sign manual, is giving away through all the Government Departments with an unparalleled eagerness, even down to a door-keeper's place in each office.

The Directors of the British Institution have announced their intention of giving 300 guineas premium, next year, for the best Historic Painting. This is an annual increase of 100 guineas, and this progressive advance is at once a proof of their liberality and judgment. The British Institution, thus proceeding, will do more for the Arts in five years, than the Royal Academy will do in fifty.—The latter Institution is in fact rather a *private benefit* Society, than a Foundation for the *public advancement of Art*.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 20.

"His Majesty appeared to be more indisposed in the course of yesterday, but is this morning as well as he was before."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 21.

"His Majesty appears to be in a favourable state this morning."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 22.

"His Majesty is quite as well this morning as he was yesterday."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 23.

"His Majesty appears rather better to-day."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 24.

"His Majesty is as well as he has been on any preceding day."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 25.

"His Majesty continues in the same state in which he was yesterday."

"*Windsor Castle, Jan.* 26.

"His Majesty goes on in a satisfactory manner."

The LORD CHANCELLOR and Mr. PERCEVAL went to Windsor on Thursday, and had a long conference with the KING's Physicians, who, it is understood, did not prohibit an interview with his MAJESTY. They stated, that his bodily health was good, but that "the erroneous views of things" remained the same. The Ministers, therefore, did not see the KING. This accounts for the LORD CHANCELLOR's silence in the House on Friday respecting his MAJESTY's prospects of recovery; for the ministerial papers had announced, that the object of his visit to Windsor was to ascertain, by personal interview, the exact state of his MAJESTY, in order that he might give his opinion as to the probable duration of the disorder.—As the CHANCELLOR said not a word about his visit, it is evident that he had nothing *favourable* to communicate; for, overwhelmed as Ministers were by a majority against them, they would have been most happy to have stated even the smallest circumstance tending to help them in their extreme distress.—Nothing certainly can be more melancholy than their pathetic complaints at the dreadful prospect of losing their places!

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 86.

LYCEUM.

THIS Theatre begins to manifest a spirit of improvement, which though small enough in its outset, deserves notice and encouragement. The town have already been presented with a comedy, certainly better than usual; and this is now succeeded by a farce, which, upon the whole, may be allowed the same praise in its degree. It is called the *Bee Hive*, from an inn of that name on the coast, at which there happens to be a great assemblage of persons in consequence of the arrival of ships. Among others, are two Officers, (WRENCH and LOVEGROVE) from foreign service, and a Lady and her Servant (Mrs. MOUNTAIN and Miss KELLY) who have come down, somewhat strangely, to meet a *Capt. Merton*, a gentleman destined for the lady by their respective parents, though hitherto unknown to her but by letter. This is one of the aforesaid Officers (Mr. WRENCH) but in consequence of a feigned name which he has adopted, they meet by chance as strangers, and to their mutual delight and vexation, fall in love. After a time, the Captain discovers his mistress through her servant, and the lady herself learns from the inn-keeper that one of the strangers is named *Merton*. Here comes by far the best touch in the piece. The lady, confident that her lover is the person, meets him with smiles on their approach, but is thrown into consternation by being gravely introduced to his companion as the happy man. However, she soon discovers the truth, and has her full revenge by pretending to be quite satisfied; but upon seeing her lover's despair, an explanation takes place, and the affair is happily settled.—These main circumstances are, at least, not in the common, wretched style of borrowing, which characterizes our new farces in general; and so far the author deserves praise, as well as for some turns of drollery and ludicrous comparison, not so stale as the usual routine of stage jokes. But the rest is in the old and despicable way. *Capt. Merton*'s friend, *Rattan*, who is pleasantly accused of having been "bitten by a mad adjutant," has language composed of nothing but military words and metaphors.—But the chief effect of the piece is made to depend on a favourite phrase of the innkeeper (MATHEWS), who talks of every thing by lots,—lots of pease, lots of money, lots of satisfaction. I have often noticed the fate of this poor actor in having to represent buffoons, whose whole stock of drollery consists of nonsensical repetitions of this kind. The innkeeper gives us two songs of equal invention, written on the gabbling plan of O'KEEFE and COLMAN, and almost equal in effect to the poetic fury of Caleb Quotem, except that Mr. MATHEWS has not that accomplished rapidity of utterance which distinguishes Mr. FAWCETT. A few lines will afford a delicious specimen of this pithy style of writing:—

Rice,
Spice,
Pease,
Cheese,
Salt,
Malt,
Ham,
Lamb, &c. &c. &c.

I beg the reader's pardon, but if he is not much versed in these matters, it is fit he should be informed, that such is the humour of the English stage! Oh Dilworth,—worthily called immortal, and pictured in a wreath of laurel,—how many British dramatists hast thou created by the mere force of thy monosyllabic rhymes and thy accommodating English!

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A PROPHETIC CHARACTER OF MR. PERCEVAL.—When this gentleman was engaged as Counsellor on the midland circuit, he was allied to another *little lawyer*, in the court at Lincoln, in brow-beating in the most unmerciful manner a witness stricken in years, who came as evidence in the case of Champion (Dimmock) against his Rector. Judge ROOKE was then on the bench, and, being an old man, he could not listen with all the patience some of our Judges now do, to the ungenerous and unjust methods employed by the Counsel to distort evidence and conceal truth. After having for some time borne with the quirks and puzzlings of *Mr. Perceval* and his fellow, his Lordship's patience was quite worn out, and he exclaimed with some warmth, "*Sit down, you* BLOOD-SUCKERS, *and let the man give a fair and impartial evidence!*"—*Query.* If Mr. P. was a blood-sucker *then*, what is he *now*?—*Stamford News.*

THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Mr. Editor,—The same querulousness prevails in regard to the Drama, that we have remarked in respect to the Fine Arts. Never, it is asserted, was the British Stage at so low an ebb; no encouragement at all to British genius; and in fine, no genius. The causes of this appear to me to lie in several points, which I fear prejudice, custom, *ill-manners*, and obstinacy, will render immoveable.

The first evil is the excessive height of the house, made worse by extension of it in the gallery, rendering the voice of the actors almost inaudible by the pit and first circle. This alone is sufficient to create a noise; but this is not all. The *composition* of the audience is unfavourable, particularly the pit, by the admission of females mostly of an inferior class, and *rather illiterate*. The sex has a thousand charms; but that of correct judgment, with the firmness to express it in public, where *manly* good sense is required instead of fine feeling, does not belong to it. The third circle, therefore, (as in other countries) should be reduced in price, and appropriated to them, strictly forbidding women of indecent character, and who are perfectly well known to every one, particularly the box-keepers, to enter them, or, if there, to be made to conduct themselves well. People, who will not observe good manners in public, should be made to do it. Women of a certain class ought to be under the care of the Police, for in such places they render themselves as complete a nuisance as pickpockets: indeed I would rather lose my handkerchief, and enjoy the play in quiet, than pay seven shillings to be in a second Billingsgate. The next thing, and I believe the greatest evil, is the *half-price*. I know nothing of the finances of the house, but I am confident that it gives their treasury not one sixpence more than if it had no existence! And what is the effect of it?—to fill those places, which have been avoided by decent company, because the half-price gentry, from long custom, have taken them. Tell a gentleman and his family that there are no places except in the basket, or second-row side boxes, and he refuses to go—Why? because he is exposed to indecent company. Look round before half-price begins, and is not the house orderly? What company does it let in? To the shame and disgrace of Englishmen, with so much pretended, and I will say, in other circumstances, so much real modesty of department, the crowd is composed of women of the town, and young men who come to seek them: in fact, ye "Suppressors of Vice," in the face and eyes of your wives and daughters, here is a brothel opened every night. Don't imagine, Mr. Editor, that I am a canting puritan, "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel;" no—those unfortunate females, though a perfect nuisance in a place devoted to the delicate and refined objects of the Drama, are, as society is constituted, and always will be, a *necessary evil*. Here too the folly of suppressing certain well-known rendezvous, appears—it has had the effect to drive them all to the theatre. The remedy, I am sorry to waste your time in describing so hopeless a one, is to abolish the half-price, and to [illegible] *the Saloon*, which is used merely as the [illegible] market, the high exchange for fleshly commodities, [illegible] a stranger would imagine, for ladies who [illegible] almost unheard of as it now is) refreshment, and to wait for their carriages. That done away, would prevent, in some measure, that insufferable confusion and noise of young men roving from box to box, and circle to circle, which does not subside during every first scene. Nor should the Box-keepers escape censure, who shut the doors with such violence.

I could state other grievances, were not these sufficient to shew that no man of acknowledged talents and a proper feeling of self respect, will submit to such an audience, under such circumstances, the fruits of days and nights labour, to be blasted by Kitchenmaids and Strumpets!! Don't bristle up, ye Bucks, who think you would immortalize yourselves in defending them:—your country, in the eyes of Europe, is reproached with this barefaced, indecent exposure in public, though that same Continental Europe is asserted to be a century behind you in real moral civilization! But to our mortification, and I fear it will be too true, that while we are acting Melo-drames and Mother-gooses, perfectly well fitted to the audience, they will be performing the elegant and sublime productions of their Racines and Corneilles.

Leo

FINE ARTS.

PROSPECTIVE STATE OF HISTORIC ART IN ENGLAND.

Contributory as the Fine Arts are to the commercial prosperity and intellectual dignity of a nation, it becomes a subject of interesting enquiry with the patriot and amateur, to ascertain with all possible precision, not only the present but prospective state of the Arts in England. Of their present condition, the *Examiner* has already endeavoured to assist its readers in forming an estimate, by reviews of the different annual Exhibitions, the main repositories of the pictorial and sculptural genius of the country. A cursory statement, therefore, will be sufficient to connect this part of the subject with the hitherto unobserved perspective of British Art. From the various productions in these Exhibitions it is unfortunately evident, that the humbler branches of Art only have any material patronage; for among the senior and established Artists, specimens in the higher walks were not only few, but were mostly unordered by the Amateur, and produced by the Artist rather from a love to his Art, and a desire to obtain the meed of praise from the tasteful few, than any expectation of pecuniary recompense for the expenditure of his time and talent. Some excellent specimens in the department of History were indeed elicited by the patronage of the British Institution from the hands of the rising generation of Artists, but the few hundred pounds expended for this purpose only serve to shew the small estimation in which the British Muse of Historic Art is held in this country. As much, and often considerably more, is expended on a single fashionable entertainment, and a few butchers and confectioners receive more pecuniary profit in a week than would be sufficient to satisfy the due demands of British genius. Indeed, to so low an ebb is the pecuniary patronage of Historic Art sunk, that it may be questioned, whether the entire sum expended last year for so valuable a purpose, independently of the unexpected disposal of a noble picture in the Exhibition by the President West, amounted to as much as is appropriated to the purchase of many a birth-day suit. But this melancholy state of present patronage should not induce despondency with re-

spect to the future. Some cheering rays appear to glimmer on the horizon of Art, which may expand with a genial influence over its celestial hemisphere; and the telescope of Hope must be more than ordinarily deceitful, if the prospect is not, in some degree at least, realized. In defiance of the little pecuniary stimulus to youthful genius, and with the neglect of the established Professors staring them in the face, young Artists, prompted by a praiseworthy ardour in the pursuit of their Art, appear to be laying in a stock of excellence, which will entitle them to fill the stations previously occupied by their able predecessors. Messrs. HAYDON, HILTON, COOKE, PERIGAL, JOSEPH, AGAR, &c., are cultivating those seeds of genius in Historic Painting, which cannot fail of producing a vigorous harvest of talent, fostered as they are by a persevering industry. The mass of youthful genius, when ripened to maturity, would however inevitably suffer similar neglect with that of the present established professors, did not a material change take place in the disposition of government towards the Fine Arts, and in the generally prevailing taste. That such a change will take place, there is more than probable reason to anticipate. The excellent Plan suggested by Mr. SHEE, for promoting the genius and the public taste in the Fine Arts, and which was unsuccessfully submitted for the consideration and patronage of the Perceval Administration, there is good reason to expect will meet with a more friendly reception from a future government, influenced by more enlightened principles of policy, and by an avowed attachment to the Liberal Arts. Mr. PITT, and his humble imitators in politics, exhibited a policy with respect to them, perfectly congenial with the narrow, selfish, and ruinous system which actuated their government. Narrow and short-sighted indeed is that view, not only of national power, but of self-interest, which can induce a government to forego possessing itself of so considerable a means of popularity and power, as that which is necessarily consequent on an enlarged patronage of Literature and the Arts. It is therefore hardly possible to conceive that any Administration which may succeed the present, and not absolutely degraded to the lowest pitch of intellectual imbecility, would be so blind to its own interest as to suffer the rich and expanding flower of British genius to "waste its sweetness in the desart air" of neglect.—If, agreeably to Mr. SHEE's Plan, the government, taking the Fine Arts by the hand, introduces them to the nation in the public buildings, and at stated periods, such an attachment will be induced for them as cannot fail of the most important advantages to the hitherto neglected votaries of Historic Painting.—Let it not be thought that any thing disrespectful has been meant to be insinuated respecting the Governors of the British Institution. From its commencement, its members, who are few, have devoted much time and money to further the end of its establishment, and made an effort with government for that purpose. They have assisted to advance the progress of the rising and highly prominent generation of Historic Painters, and have contrived to lay the foundation of that future superstructure in Art, which the hand of government alone can properly raise. The genius of WEST, STOTHARD, FUSELI, and NORTHCOTE, in Painting, and FLAXMAN in Sculpture, would do honour to any period of the Arts, and the acknowledged talents of our youthful Painters, afford every reason to expect, that the future lustre of British Art will suffer no comparative diminution, if not dimmed by national neglect. The genial power of government, like that of PERICLES or LORENZO, may indeed expand it to a hitherto unknown effulgence of intellectual glory.

R. H.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. EDITOR,—As I was walking through the Strand a few evenings ago, I picked up a paper, which I found to contain the following advertisement, and which I suppose had been dropt by the person who was taking it to the *newspaper man*:—

"Lost, between Temple Bar and Hyde Park Corner, a Young Lady's Waist:—whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Bar of the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-Garden, will be handsomely rewarded by a Gentleman who is very anxious for its recovery."

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have it in my power to give the unfortunate gentleman some information which may lead to the wished-for discovery. You must know, Sir, that a young niece of mine, who resides with me, not long since, from possessing one of the best proportioned waists in the kingdom, became all at once as thin as the body of a skeleton. This sudden alteration alarmed me so much that I talked seriously of sending for the Doctor; but the young lady assured me that she was perfectly well, and other appearances corresponding with her assertion, I gave up my intention. I was, however, far from being satisfied, and could never see her without imagining her one of those spirits denominated sylphs, who are said to inhabit the lower regions of the air—

"Gay creature of the elements,
"That in the colours of the rainbow live."

My whole attention was for some time employed in attempting to discover the cause of this fragile appearance; and from having repeatedly observed the constrained manner in which she moved to what had been her custom, and the difficulty she seemed to experience in stooping, I was led into the idea that it might be owing to her dress. In determining my doubts on this head, I found some little difficulty; for ladies are very careful not to admit any male creature into their sanctuaries of pastes, essences, and perfumes; and to examine her dress upon her, was, of course, out of the question. But my usual good fortune befriended me, and I found one evening the key left in the door.—Upon opening it I found such a chaos of gowns, petticoats, bonnets, caps, and a thousand other articles of female apparel, that I was afraid to move for fear of setting the house on fire with my candle, knocking down looking glasses, or upsetting perfumes, to the manifest danger of being suffocated with odour of roses, or the best double distilled lavender water. However, I managed to make my way into the middle of the room without any accident, and in casting my eyes about to discover some object which might confirm my suspicions, I saw a very curious sort of body-case, but in stooping to take it up, my legs unfortunately catching in a muslin petticoat, I fell right upon it, and struck my head a violent blow against something as hard as a poker. As soon as I had recovered from the pain of this disagreeable accident, I began to examine the object of my curiosity, which I found was composed of *tin and iron*, somewhat in the fashion of an ancient coat of mail, but so very small in the waist, as to be scarcely capable of admitting a common sized cat. It appears that my niece's waist is daily made to undergo this squeezing

ordeal of fashionable formation; and thus equipt, she looks very much as if she had supplied the loss of her body with a piece of the bed-post. I should hope, after what I have said, that the gentleman abovementioned will be convinced that instead of his fair Dulcinea's waist being lost, it is only in close confinement: but I fear he will have a great deal of trouble in procuring its liberation, when it is considered that the jailor is Fashion. I have used every argument I could think of for the purpose of inducing my young lady to release her body from "durance vile"—but without effect. I have purchased a model of the Venus de Medicis, to shew how contrary so small a waist is to just formation; but she abuses the lovely Cyprian without mercy, declaring that it is only fit to be admired by a set of clodpoles who have seen nothing beyond the dowdy figure of a country milk-maid.—Pray, Mr. Editor, would it not be advisable to place a statue of the Venus de Medicis in each of the public squares, in order to prevent such mistaken notions in future?—I am, Dear Sir, your's, &c. SQUARETOES.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

The winds and seas are Britain's sole domain,
And not a sail without permission spreads.

SIR,—In my last letter, which appeared in the *Examiner* of the 16th ult. and which related the triumphs of six French privateers in Seaford Bay, I promised you some comments, which I have been prevented by urgent private business from transmitting to you before. And now, before I begin to perform my promise, allow me to state another circumstance, which will set the success of the privateer system and the shameful inattention of our government in their true colours. A Spanish brig, laden with fine wool, was lately driven into Newhaven by stress of weather, and as she came from the neighbourhood of Carthagena, she was immediately put under quarantine; not however till two Custom-house officers and two other inhabitants of Newhaven had gone on board, where they were in consequence compelled to remain. After four or five days they left the harbour to proceed to London, the place of their destination. But falling in with a French lugger off Beachy-head, they were captured and taken to France. There they were again ordered to perform quarantine, and our countrymen taking advantage of the intoxication of their captors, got into a boat unperceived, and happily arrived in safety at their native shore. It appears that the lugger which captured them was one of the smallest class; she was perfectly new, having been out of port only ten days, during which time she had made three trips, and had each time returned with a capital prize—a vessel loaded with tin—another with Irish linen, and this with Spanish wool. The cargoes of the two last were exceedingly valuable.

Let it not be supposed that I am recording these facts because they are curious or uncommon occurrences; no, Sir, they are the occurrences of every day: the sight of a French lugger is as familiar to the inhabitants of our coast as that of an English gun-brig. I record the facts merely that I may comment upon them with confidence, that I may not be accused of attaching blame where I cannot prove it to be due. And now, though I can scarcely restrain my pen from giving vent to the feelings of indignation which the relation of these events has excited in my bosom, let me again call your attention to the 30th of November, the recurrences of which day were the subject of my former letter.

The two luggers which were chasing the brig, but which they were prevented from taking by the exertions of Lieut. Goldfinch, at the Seaford Signal Station, were at one time within reach of Seaford battery, from which however they were in no danger, as it has for some months past been undergoing some very considerable alterations; which, as they might perhaps be necessary, I must not enumerate among my sources of complaint. But then—the Martello Tower—that tower which has cost the country so many thousands of pounds—they were also within reach of *it's formidable one gun*. This gun is mounted in the most convenient manner; it traverses so as to bear in every direction, and it is worked with such ease and rapidity that it is capable, they say, of being fired twice in a minute. The Tower is also plentifully supplied with ammunition, and though its present tenants are only an old artilleryman and his wife, there is in the town a company of volunteer artillery, who would have been most happy in punishing the insults of those daring adventurers. But, alas, one little thing was wanting,—one little thing, without which all the rest was useless—the key of the magazine.

Such are the palpable and egregious errors which we see daily and hourly committed; errors which may for ought I know be excusable enough in a government of lawyers, but which, I am sure, would disgrace a government of schoolboys. Four years ago the tower was erected; two years after the gun was mounted; about six months since it was stored with ammunition; and in two or three years it will, perhaps, be filled with troops, and an officer will be appointed to have charge of the magazine—and by that time the powder will have become damp, or the carriage of the gun will have rotted, or something will, I doubt not, occur to perpetuate the complete uselessness of that expensive fabric.

But now, Sir, we come to the gun on the hill—That was of service—that did prevent the capture of the brig. True—it did so; but had the Frenchmen known as much of the matter as we on shore did, they would not thus have been deprived of their prey. Mr. Goldfinch has got there a heavy gun placed on a clumsy wooden platform; and as three or four men with handspikes were necessary to move it from one direction to another, they could only contrive to fire it once in about five minutes. In addition to this source of complaint, we had to lament that there was no magazine on the hill, and as Mr. Goldfinch had by him only three or four cartridges, it happened that the very shot which stopped the course of the enemy, was the last which he had to fire. A messenger had been dispatched to Seaford for more ammunition, but as that is a mile from the signal house, had the privateers pursued their course the brig must inevitably have been taken. On the other hand, had the gun been made to traverse, and had there been plenty of ammunition, Mr. Goldfinch would, I doubt not, not only have saved the brig, but have succeeded in destroying one if not both the luggers, which, as things were, retreated from the shore in safety, laughing at the impotence of our hostile attempts, and hastening to share with their companions in the valuable spoils of the night.

It may appear strange to those who know that we have signal stations all along the coast, that no armed vessels should have come into the bay for nearly twenty-four hours after the signal for an enemy had been flying at Seaford. This signal might, one would think, have been earlier attended to by some cruizers to the westward, as it was re-

peated in that direction as far as Portsmouth; but by way of completing the shameful blunders of the day, there were no means of carrying the signal forward to the east, as the post at Beachy-head was without a yard; a deficiency which the officer there had, I am told, long since reported and had repeatedly petitioned to have supplied.

Having given your readers these instances of inattention to the best interests of their country, I shall leave them awhile to the melancholy reflections which my narrative must have occasioned, promising however that I will speedily return to the consideration of a subject so highly interesting to every one who bears the name and possesses the feelings of a Briton.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Lewes, Jan. 14. A. South Saxon.

COUNT ZENOBIO'S REPLY TO THE INFAMOUS ATTACK OF B. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I attribute it to your kind wishes to give me an opportunity to triumph, that among your Correspondents to answer my Letters you generally choose, G. H. excepted, the most stupid and absurd.

Sanguinary and *Bedlamite* are the gentle epithets employed by B. F. which I must confess might be *perfectly* suitable to the object of its admiration, the *gentle* Bonaparte.

As those who have not read my Letter, published in your Paper of Sunday last, may imagine there was something very wild and atrocious, it is necessary I should give an idea of its contents.

First, I expressed my ardent wish, with that modesty becoming an unprotected stranger, to see Ireland cease to be an object of *fear* to England and of *hope* to France, as it is now, and become one of *strength* at home and of *dismay* to the enemy, as it undoubtedly would if these unhappy divisions were done away *.

Another topic in the same Letter is, a frank acknowledgment of the honourable character and honest intentions (without presuming to deliver an opinion with respect to his politics), of a distinguished Member of the House of Commons: this I thought could give no offence.

But what drives this delirious libeller into absolute frenzy, is, that I express my *full* conviction that the illustrious Prince destined, during the unfortunate existing circumstances, to exercise the powers of government, and those highly respected personages, who are known to be honoured with his special confidence, will not make a dishonourable peace; and finding it impossible, will carry on the war with all the energies of this great nation. "No, no," says this *pacific* writer—"peace! give us peace, mighty Emperor!—prescribe *your* terms—forgive us our offences, good Mr. Bonaparte—receive our submission." These are the sentiments of all writers of this cast, and of all those who cry out—"What are we at war for?" What fools! you may as well ask, what do we lock our doors for? Why, to guard us against thieves and murderers?—I thank God, these low, dastardly sentiments are *not* those, I am confident, of the great mass of the people of this country; they are *not* those of the enlightened statesmen who are expected to form the new Administration; such base ideas do not find place in the elevated minds of the Greys, the Spencers, the Hollands, &c. At the name of this last all Spain will rejoice, as he is known to be ardent in the career, and a friend to the Jovilanoses and all the most distinguished patriots. Such groveling sentiments do not harbour in the breasts of a Whitbread, a Burdett, or a Roscoe, however their kindly natures may render them adverse to war. When they find that peace cannot be obtained without sacrificing the national honour and all security, they will rather lose the last drop of their blood than see their country sunk into such disgrace and ruin.—"Trust to the good faith of Bonaparte," some say: Aye! to the *man* who has perjured himself before God and Man, before Christians and Infidels, in Cairo and in Paris! Trust to *him* who has cheated all, friends and foes, countrymen and foreigners, brothers and wife! *Say*, you *famous* peacemakers, will he restore the independence of Holland? of the Hanseatic Cities? and of Germany, &c.? Will he withdraw his army from Portugal and Spain? Surely no man in his senses can believe it,—and if so, is there any person but merely acquainted with the map of Europe, who will pretend to say that England can lay down her arms in security while the Despot of France remains master of the Continent from Cape Nord to Europa Point, commanding a population of 100,000,000, and all the means of equiping an immense navy? If there be such a man, who honestly expects such a wonderful alteration on Bonaparte, he is to be pitied and sent to Coventry. But I know the answer which will be made to me—"All that you say is true, but what can we do?" Poor spirits indeed! you are but little acquainted with the real state of Europe, where all are impatient to break the inglorious chains: you are but little acquainted with the immense resources of England, which have not yet been displayed with the magnitude of which they are capable. Little has been done, I acknowledge; all has been upon a pitiful scale,—the finest opportunities have been lost. Do you expect to be welcome when you go only to blow up dock-yards and burn ships? "*Surely* not:" but if you go to assist the people in driving away their merciless oppressors, you will find Millions join your standards.

Look to Spain and Portugal: not much has been done, yet a grateful people are giving testimony of your generous protection, and they are, after three years, still resisting the immense armies of Napoleon. Pursue the same liberal system in other countries, and success will follow, and soon will the tyrant be deprived of all his infamous robberies on the Continent. "But," say the puny politicians of the day, "What is the *Continent* to us? Let Bonaparte do as he pleases, we shall remain snug at home, till the tremendous storm, which is gathering from every part of the world, is bursting on our heads." So you say; much good may it do you: but hear the words of a great man, who in the book here quoted, surpassed himself for profoundness of knowledge, loftiness of sentiment, liberal love for the human race, strength and sublimity of language—"If † that country can long maintain its blood and its food, as disjoined from the community of mankind, such an opinion does not deserve refutation as ab-

* I read in the last *Edinburgh Review* on this subject a masterly piece.—Mr. Cobbett also, with his usual vigour of reasoning on a right point, gives, in his Register of last Saturday, a luminous statement on the present interesting portion of the United Kingdom.

† See Mr. Burke's Regicide Peace; and mark, it was at a period when there was also an outcry for peace with the French Directory, who were angels when compared to Bonaparte.

surd, but pity as insane; I do not know that such an improvident and stupid selfishness deserves discussion." Again, the same author—"We may consider it as a sure axiom, that, as on the one hand no confederacy of the least effect or duration can exist against France, of which England is not only a part but the head, so neither can England pretend to cope with France, but as connected with the body of Christendom." Finding this letter extend to a greater length than at first intended, I leave off here for the present, and shall conclude the following week.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

Golden-square, Jan. 24, 1811. ZENOBIO.

TAXGATHERERS.

Mr. EXAMINER,—I send you the particulars of a transaction which happened to myself, and which I am ready to prove, as will be seen by my name and place of abode being hereunto affixed.

After I had been one year in the house where I now am, a claim was made on me for more Church and Watch Rates than could possibly be due, on which account I would not pay the demand. From that to the present day, I have resisted the payment, and I received a summons to appear before their worships Messrs. Willock and Johnson, or any one of the said Magistrates. I appeared accordingly, but the demand was *reduced* one pound ten shillings, as I was only summoned for eight quarters, instead of the twelve originally *demanded*.—Now, Sir, if they had a claim on me for twelve quarters, would they have summoned for eight only?—Or, if I had been credulous enough to have paid the demand first made, to what purpose do you think the four extra quarters would have been put? The Collector finding I was determined to have a *sort* of public hearing, was modest enough not to summons for more than what was actually due.—Does this look like fraud or not?—I am, Sir, with respect, yours, &c. GEORGE DAY.

9, *Queen-street, Golden-square.*

DEFENCE OF CAPTAIN MASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—When I undertook to assist Capt. Mason during his trial, (which I did at the request of an old friend and brother officer with whom I served in the 74th regiment in the East Indies), it was far from my intention to engage in a paper war, much less to descend to reply to scurrility and invective. Having in my answer to J. H.'s former Letter (which you were pleased to entitle "the Defence of Capt. Mason"), confined myself to a statement of facts, with which I conceived, as a matter of justice, the public should be acquainted, and expressed myself in terms which I thought impossible to excite offence, I could not avoid experiencing surprise at the indecent attack on my veracity, contained in the article signed with these initials, in the *Examiner* of Sunday last. I certainly shall not imitate the example of your Correspondent, but content myself with referring to the evidence given before the Court Martial assembled for the trial of Capt. Mason, taken by Mr. Birkett, Solicitor, of Walbrook, who, as he knew nothing of that Gentleman previous to my requesting his attendance at Chelsea on his behalf, cannot be suspected of partiality. The evidence alluded to I should hope will be considered by every candid person sufficient corroboration of the *assertions* which J. H. is pleased to stigmatise as *falsehoods*. J. H. says, that "if it had been *proved* that Capt. Mason had paid to recruits larger sums than the regulated bounty," he "for one should have acquitted him of *intentional* fraud;" but adds, that "not a jot of proof was adduced;" whereas the testimony of the Serjeant Major, and of another Serjeant of the 2d Tower Hamlets Regiment, establishes on *oath*, that *three* and *four* guineas have been given to bringers, and bounties as high as twenty guineas paid to recruits. As to the charges of cruelty, which J. H. states to have been—

1. Knocking out Serjeant Johnson's teeth;
2. The thrusting a spur into the mouth of Wm. Smith;
3. The repeatedly striking James Denham with a sword whilst on duty;
4. The kicking the younger Smith on the legs when on service; and
5. The thrusting a cane into Serjeant Wood's side, in consequence of which blood oozed out of his body for many weeks!

I must acknowledge, had they been *proved*, every man, whether "extremely ignorant of military matters" or otherwise, must have considered Capt. Mason deserving of punishment. However, after minutely examining the proceedings, I cannot find that the four first were before the Court; and as to the fifth, respecting Wood, the Surgeon who attended him gave the following evidence:—"I attended Serjeant Wood about twelve months ago; I found him labouring under a diarrhœa; I attended him about *three* days, and then he attended his duty. That was the only time I attended him. He said Captain Mason had struck him, but did not wish me to examine the place where he had received the blow; nor do I believe his complaint was occasioned by that blow."—On the Surgeon's cross-examination, he said, "Wood did not state that he considered the blow as the cause of his complaint: if his disease had been occasioned by a blow, my treatment would have been directly contrary to what it was."

Your Correspondent J. H. appears to dwell particularly on my expression of "extremely ignorant of military matters." I applied it merely to his observations respecting the Guard-house of the 2d Tower Hamlets Regiment, and I now readily retract the assertion, as his last Letter has convinced me it is inapplicable to him, as far at least as relates to the supposed grievances of the discontented individuals of that corps. I am obliged to J. H. for his generous attempt to enlighten me, though I do not wish to avail myself of the plea of *ignorance*, as to that part of the charge of cruelty which was abandoned on account of "time limited by law having expired." It was the case of James Redding, who was struck by Capt. Mason, and his *cap* severely wounded.—The objection originated with the Judge-Advocate-General, or neither Capt. Mason or his friends in Court would have made any. The offence this man had committed endangered the lives of the General who commanded, the Officers of the Corps, and numerous spectators in front of the Regiment during a review. It was firing off his ramrod; and I have the authority of General Officers for averring, that an Adjutant who could have repressed shewing his resentment *on the spot*, would have proved himself deficient of the military spirit by which an officer in that station should ever be distinguished. The character of Captain Mason's prosecutor is of so little consequence, that I shall make no use of the documents (annexed to the Minutes of the Court Martial now before me) received from the Public Office, Worship-street, or

extracted from the Regimental Court Martial Book, or perhaps the "eulogy" bestowed on him by J. H. would *prove* to be as unfounded, as he wishes to have it believed was the "honourable testimonial" of Capt. Mason's brother Officers as to his "merits."

I shall now take my final leave, Mr. Editor, of J. H. and the subject of Captain Mason's trial. I have stated facts from authentic documents easily to be referred to by any respectable person; and as such, consider I have done my duty to the gentleman whose cause I have (however feebly) endeavoured to assist, and evinced my respect for the public.—I thank you, Sir, for your ready insertion of my former letter, and remain, your obedient servant,

Jan. 1, 1811. J. MATHEW.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

King's Bench, Nov. 29, 1810.

SIR,—In the hope of being of some use to the injured and distressed, I am led to beg a space in your paper on behalf not only of the numerous portion of our countrymen who actually are, nor yet of the almost entire of them who are liable to be immediate sufferers by the system of which I complain, but of the whole community, which the consequences of this system, certainly in not an inconsiderable degree, affect. If I can prove that this system is replete, not less with impolicy and absolute injustice, than with hardship and inhumanity, your granting my request will not, I should hope, be more obliging to me, than useful to the public; and if I should at any time want a greater space of your paper than you usually allow to any one of your Correspondents, the importance of my subject will, I should flatter myself, as well plead my apology with you, as obtain the indulgence of your readers. Nor would my claims for this indulgence, I should presume, be considered entirely groundless, though I could do no more than shew that a subject of, even at first sight, more than common magnitude, is not yet viewed in that light of superior importance to which in reality it is entitled. The present system of Imprisonment for Debt is a subject which, as every one of us, except the King and the Peer, is liable to become the immediate object of it, none of us can consider but as highly interesting. But the consequences of it to the political liberties of the community, as well as to the personal freedom of the individual, to our public constitutional rights, as well as to our private unrestrained enjoyment of the first blessings of nature, and as well to our public spirit as our public rights, to our public morality as our public feeling, and to our public prosperity as to our public virtue,—do not seem as yet to have fully entered into our contemplation. If I can support the assertion, that those consequences bear with a most material, though perhaps not with an immediately equal pressure on all these points, I shall not do more than I expect; but if I can not, I am convinced it will be more from want of ability in me, than want of truth in the assertion. Yet, though I should not entirely succeed in my proofs or illustration, the public reflection may, by something in my arguments, be drawn to investigate the subject more deeply than it has as yet done; and if it be, I shall not have altogether failed in my object, for by the public reflection the truth of my assertion can not long fail to be fully apprehended.

As it was in a Correspondence with a much esteemed friend that I was led into the discussion of this subject, and as this friend's arguments are the very strongest that can be brought forward on his side of the question, I shall still leave the discussion in the form of letters addressed to him, and answering his arguments as well as supporting my own assertion. The first letter on the subject I beg leave to send you herewith, and intend to send one every week till the conclusion.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

B.

TO M. J. F. ESQ.

King's Bench.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I can not say how much I have felt the disappointment of not being favoured with your promised visit. The visit of a friend to these dark and dismal regions not only interrupts the gloom, and sheds a brightening ray of cheerfulness while present, but leaves behind it, for some time, a mild reflected beam of lovely though melancholy radiance; and "sweet though mournful to the soul" is that beam! But few are the visits of friends to the dwellings of distress; for few, very few, are the friends of misfortune. Think not, my friend, I allude to you. No; I only lament the disappointment, not blame the friend, the *real* (but therefore, I fear, *uncommon*) friend, whom I am convinced it was necessity, not disposition, kept from affording me, even in these "drear abodes," the comfort of some hours.

Amongst the more particular reasons of my regret was the loss of the favourable opportunity, which your being in this mansion of misfortune would have given me, of enforcing my opinions on the subject of our late discussion, and for which I was reserving an answer to the arguments of your last. I could then give you a practical illustration of some of the consequences of the system which you defend. In this living cemetry, these vaults of breathing death, I could fix your eye; I could lay your hand on *palpable* conviction; I could shew you *hundreds* of your *countrymen*—I can not say fellow-citizens, as they are stripped of the rights of citizens, torn from the blessings of the constitution, outlawed, discerated, and for no crime but that of misfortune—*Hundreds* of your *countrymen* could I shew you, excluded from the enjoyment of the common bounties of nature, bereft of the use of their own limbs, shorn of their own exertions! I could point out to you the musing anguish or the fretful anxiety, the sullen lour or the agitated and embittered frown of forced and unaccustomed inactivity! I could remark to you the dragging step and listless gait, the growing apathy and settling torpor, of habitual, though involuntary, idleness! I could make you observe the ashy dried up lip and sallow cheek of exclusion from healthful exercise or open air, the sunk and hollow eye of disappointment and despondence, the emaciated frame and sinking knee of hunger and exhaustion,—could introduce you to the crowded cell of want and wretchedness; I could conduct you to the pallet of sickness and affliction and despair. Then, when I would have led you through all this round of misery, I could say to you, "these are amongst the immediate consequences of the present system of Imprisonment for Debt;" and the full and immediate impression may, and doubtless would, strike a conviction which no pen could pretend to convey. But as you seem in no haste to give me this advantage, I have only to make the best use in my power, even of *my* pen, and attack you with dry logic and abstract reasoning. Your arguments are undoubtedly the strongest that can be produced on your side of the question, and contain the essence of all that can be said in its favour; yet, though I cannot pretend to draw forth with equal dexterity the strength of my side, I do not despair of being able successfully to meet them; and if I can, notwithstanding your giant argument of "human experience," I shall do, I think, what should be sufficient not only to burst the chains of my own captivity, but to rend the bonds of Imprisonment for Debt in general. It is not more the dishonesty of my plaintiff which I complain of, than the injustice of the system which allows him to continue to injure and oppress me; nor do I

more reprobate the original private fraud than the subsequent public wrong. As the man was not more unfair in cheating me and imposing on me at first, than he is now in wishing, after having deprived me of so much of my *best* and *dearest* and *most natural* property—my *liberty*, to allow me nothing for it, so the system that sanctions him in the latter is not less contrary to the principles of justice, than the lust of avarice that swayed him in the former. Your arguments then, in support of this system in general, and of my plaintiff's conduct in particular, I shall discuss as fully and fairly as my abilities will allow, and shall take them nearly in the same order in which you yourself lay them down.

First, I shall consider how far justice allows that Imprisonment for Debt should not be a discharge or diminution of the debt for which the prisoner is deprived of his liberty. In the next place, I shall consider how far Imprisonment for Debt at all is allowable according to the principles, first of justice, and secondly of the Constitution. I then shall take a view of Imprisonment for Debt in its consequences privately and individually to the debtor and the creditor, and publicly and collectively to the morality, spirit of independence, political liberties, and the prosperity of the community. And lastly, I shall descend to my own particular case.

But now, as I have laid down the plan of my offensive defence, I shall reserve the opening of it for my next, and am, my dear Friend, your's sincerely, B.

THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY'S WILL.

This instrument is dated the 16th of January, 1809. His Grace devised all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and after their death to Frances, daughter of the said Lady Yarmouth, then of the age of 11 years, or thereabouts, and the children of the said Lady Yarmouth, born or to be born, and their heirs for ever. And he appointed Sir James Montgomery, Bart. Edward Bullock Douglas, Esq. and Wm. Murray, Esq. Executors. He directed all legacies to be paid within three months after his decease, and all annuities to be paid half-yearly; and he directed his executors, out of his personal estate, to invest in their names as much stock as would be sufficient for the payment of the annuities.

BEQUESTS BY THE CODICILS.

	Annuity.	Legacy.
	£	£
Burrell	200	
Brown, Robt.	5	
Bissot		100
Craufurd, Col. Robt.		10,000
Corri, Mrs.	200	
Connor, Mrs.		2,000
Craufurd, Lieut.-Gen. Charles	500	
Douglas, Col.		10,000
Douglas, Captain		10,000
Dickie, Andrew		5,000
Dickson, Col. Wm.	200	
Diacon, Charles (U. B.)	100	
Douglas, Edward Bullock		100,000
Ditto		50,000
Ditto, ditto, books, pictures, &c. Piccadilly and Richmond.		
Dubois	300	
Douglas, Major		10,000
Dorton, Madame		1,000
Elliot, Mrs.		5,000
Elizee, Pere		5,000
Fincastle, Lady Susan		10,000
Fitzpatrick, Gen.	500	1,000
Goodisson, Rd.		1,000
Gummar, Mich.	300	
Gordon, Lord Wm.		2,000
Gordon, Lady Wm.		10,000
Hamilton, Lady Ann		10,000
Hamilton, Rev. F.		10,000
Hayden, George	151. 12s.	
Herreswhand	200	
Hamilton, Lady	500	1,000
Jackson, Mark, porter	200	
James, Haughton	500	
Ketteridge, John	200	
Lock Hospital,		5,000
Montgomery, Sir James		10,000
Montgomery, Lady Eliz.		10,000
Murray, Wm.		5,000
Martinville, Madame		5,000
Negrini, Angelo	100	
Picton, Major-General		5,000
Rosselli	100	
Radford, John	200	
With his horses and carriages, &c. at London and Richmond.		
Rettig, Fred.		200
Robertson, Cath.	20	
Renault, Countess D.		5,000
Sims, Christopher, a footman	100	
Ditto	50	
Sam, a footman		200
Somerset, Duchess		10,000
Shellis, Janet	4	
Sal Pietro, M.	100	
Sidmouth, Lord		5,000
St. George's Hospital		5,000
Sharp, Col. Mathew		10,000
Thomas, Col.	1000	5,000
Woodford, Captain		10,000
Wraxall, Mr.		1,000
Wraxall, Mrs.		1,000
Walker, Martha	51. 5s.	
Veitch, Mr.		10,000
Yarmouth, Earl		50,000
Yarmouth, Lady		50,000
Ditto		50,000
And house in Piccadilly and Richmond, and stables in Brick-street, to her Ladyship's separate use.		
Lady Yarmouth's daughter		50,000
Lord Yarmouth's youngest son		50,000

The residue of personal estate to Lady Yarmouth's daughter and Lord Yarmouth's youngest son, at 21, with benefit of survivorship: if both die under 21, to Lady Yarmouth and her eldest son.

Weekly allowances to poor persons in London, Richmond, and Newmarket, amounting to 300l. a year, to be continued, with wages to Old Joe, the gardener.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

IMPRESSED MEN.—HABEAS CORPUS.

In a case where a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for bringing up the body of an impressed man, had been moved for during the last term, and the Rule had been enlarged to the present term, at the request of the Admiralty,—

Mr. JERVIS stated, that understanding that the man had been drafted for a vessel intented for foreign service, he had himself made personal application on the subject to Captain Barlow, in consequence of which a letter had been sent to Plymouth yesterday, to prevent the man from being sent abroad, and he hoped the letter would arrive in sufficient time for this purpose.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, this was a thing not be lightly treated. A Rule had been granted by that Court, and, to accommodate the Admiralty, they had enlarged it to another Term. His Lordship begged it to be understood, however,

that in every instance where this was done, the Court granted the indulgence solely on an understanding, or more properly, on an undertaking, that, in the mean time, the person on whose account the Writ was moved for should not be sent out of the country, or placed beyond the authority of a Writ of that Court. He understood from the Learned Counsel (Jervis), that a telegraphic dispatch could not have been made yesterday. He did not believe, however, that such was the case to-day. He therefore hoped it would still be made, as it would even now anticipate the letter alluded to by the Learned Counsel, and would shew that the Writs of that Court were not to be disregarded.

Mr. JERVIS assured his Lordship, that a Messenger should be immediately dispatched to the Admiralty, with instructions similar to those suggested by his Lordship.

Friday, Jan. 25.

This day, Mr. JERVIS shewed cause against the issuing of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The application was made on the part of William Challender, on the ground that he was not liable to be impressed, being a Master-mariner, and his affidavit bore, that he being the Master and part owner of the Mary, a vessel employed in the coasting trade, had been impressed in the river Swansea, on the 3d of November last, but had been discharged the following day. On the 8th of the same month, while on board his own vessel, a person named James Murray, whom he understood to be a midshipman belonging to the Eliza, came on board his vessel, and told him that Captain Notter, the Master of the Eliza, wished to see him. He accordingly went to Captain Notter, and was again impressed, and had since been detained, his vessel not being in a condition to sail from that period, the registry being with Challender, who had it in his pocket at the time of his being so impressed. Mr. Jervis agreed, if the writ had been moved for on the ground of irregularity, and if it were true that the person complaining had been induced, by any fraudulent device, to go from a place where he was not liable to be impressed, to where he was liable, that that would have been a good ground for the application. This, however, was not here the question, the application being grounded not on an irregularity, but on this, that the person complaining was not liable to be impressed. He admitted that if the Acts of the 6th and 7th, and of the 18th of William, by which Masters of coasting vessels employed in the Coal Trade were entitled to exemptions for certain of their men, were still in force, that this would go to imply that they themselves were meant to be exempted also. Those Acts, however, were of a temporary nature, and could have no effect upon the question.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked, Did the Learned Counsel contend that any Captain in the mercantile service might be impressed as a common mariner? For instance, would it be contended that Commodore James, who in the service of the East India Company had particularly distinguished himself, was liable to be so impressed?

Mr. DAMPIER observed, that in addition to the usual hardship, here the person complaining had been sent abroad pending the application.

Mr. JERVIS regretted that the person had unfortunately been drafted into the Standard, which was appointed for foreign service. He had himself afterwards applied on the subject to Mr. Barrow; and in compliance with his Lordship's recommendation of yesterday, a telegraphic dispatch would have been sent to prevent the Standard from sailing, had it not been ascertained that that vessel had sailed to Cadiz with a large convoy.

Mr. JERVIS proceeded to consider who were the objects to whom this right applied, and these were described as being seamen and seafaring men, and all persons whose occupation or calling it was to work in boats or vessels in rivers. In the late Defence Act, it was held that every person between certain ages, who could bear arms, was liable to be called out to defend the country, and yet in that Act, and in the different Militia Acts, seamen and seafaring men are expressly exempted, being liable to a different species of service.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH conceived that the Milita Acts had made a great difference on the old Commission of Array. It was for the Learned Counsel, and those for whom he acted, to say, if they wished to push this very useful and necessary service to an extreme.

Mr. JERVIS said, there were, no doubt, exceptions from the general rule; and first there were exceptions *ex gratia*, the Lords of the Admiralty being in the habit of issuing instructions that no Captains or Masters of vessels, or Mates, in particular circumstances, should be impressed. Of this description, therefore, the person now complaining was one, if he had not misbehaved himself.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, if the party complaining had forfeited his right by any delinquency committed by him, that was a different question; but the Court was now called on to determine the matter of right. His Lordship was almost inclined to order that the matter should stand over, in consequence of the mischief which might result from such a discussion. When the Court was gravely told that the person here applying might have been discharged, if an apology had been made by him, they must naturally feel for what others might be supposed to feel in similar circumstances.

Mr. DAMPIER stated, as an additional hardship in this case, that the vessel was rendered useless, and had already lost several freights, the person impressed having the registry of the vessel along with him.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, as this was a great question, let the writ go; and the Court would have to determine the point on the return, if it should still be contested. His Lordship added, "as it is a great question, the writ goes. We do not recommend to you, Mr. Jervis, to comply with it. You may make a return if you please, and it will then be for us to say, if that return be or be not satisfactory."—Rule made absolute.

ADMIRALY SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, *Giuseppi Maini* was indicted for the wilful murder of Luigi Ferrari, on the 16th of July, 1810.—The prisoner, the deceased, and several other persons, Italians by birth, being taken prisoners of war in the French service, left Gibraltar on the 15th of July last, on board the transport the Kingston packet, for England. On the 16th of July, the prisoner and some of his comrades were making soup, in which they were disturbed by the ship's cook, who threw some water on the fire and put it out, forbidding them from having a fire at that late hour. This occasioned considerable discontent, and drew from Maini some strong expressions of displeasure. The deceased reproached the prisoner with being a very quarrelsome fellow, and that there was no pleasing him; upon which an altercation ensued; aggravating words produced blows, and a furious conflict took place, in which the prisoner bit the side of the deceased with his teeth, and the latter seized the other with the same weapons by the cheek, which he held for some time, until he produced blood. The prisoner before he was released said to the deceased, that if he would but let go his cheek, they should be brothers, and he would beat him no more; their mutual friends interfered and separated them, and they all went below, the quarrel between them being apparently settled. As soon, however, as they got below, the prisoner went to his bed and seized a clasp knife, opened it behind his back, and in two, three, four, or five minutes, as the witnesses severally described the transaction, advanced two or three paces towards the deceased, and stabbed him on the right breast immediately under the nipple. The deceased groaned aloud, staggered about ten feet, and fell lifeless into the arms of his companions.

The prisoner put in a written defence in English, and denied any malicious intentions towards the deceased, alledging, that having been eating his dinner when the scuffle commenced, he had his knife in one hand, and that when he was thrown down by the deceased, the latter fell upon his knife, and thus the accident was produced.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and found the prisoner—*Guilty of Manslaughter* only; and the Court sentenced

him to pay a fine of 1s. to the King, and to be imprisoned 12 months in Newgate.

John Collins was capitally convicted of serving in an enemy's cruiser, contrary to his allegiance, against the subjects of this realm. The prisoner, it appeared, was detected on board the Glaneuse French privateer, off Ushant, which was taken by the Northumberland, 74, Capt. Hotham. He confessed himself to be an Irishman, and stated, that he had entered on board the enemy's ship as the only means of affording him the prospect of returning to his native country.—The Jury strongly recommended him to mercy; and Sir W. SCOTT, in passing sentence of death, remarked, that a representation of that circumstance should be made in the proper quarter, but advised the prisoner not to be too confident in his hopes of pardon.

Joseph Jopson and *Charles Jopson*, ship-owners of considerably property at Ipswich, in Suffolk, were capitally indicted for stealing a large quantity of copper sheathing from the Ann, of Aberdeen, merchant-man, which ship was wrecked about twelve miles from the coast of Essex, in the month of June last. Several witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution; the prisoners, however, produced such an unimpeachable character for honesty for a long series of years, from a great number of most respectable witnesses, added to some doubts in the case itself, that the Jury without a moment's hesitation found them both—*Not Guilty*.

The Grand Jury found a true Bill against *Capt. Richard Stevens*, who was some time since charged before the City Magistrates with an assault on the person of a lady of the name of Popplewell, on her passage in the prisoner's ship from the West Indies. The prisoner, who had given bail to take his trial at the present Session, wishing to postpone it for some time longer, entered into fresh sureties, himself in a 1000*l*. and two housekeepers in 500*l*. each, to appear at the next Admiralty Session, which will commence on the 14th of February; to which day the Court accordingly adjourned.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A fire broke out on Monday night, about seven o'clock, in some premises in Cork Hill, Shadwell, which raged with the utmost fury, and threatened destruction to the neighbourhood. The greatest exertions were used on part of the firemen, but nearly without effect, as the flames had got too great a-head, and it was some time before any water could be procured. In about four hours it was got under.—Another fire broke out the same night, about half-past eleven o'clock, in one of the new houses in Oakley-street, Lambeth, which burnt with great fury; but there being plenty of water, the firemen and inhabitants soon succeeded in extinguishing it.

On Wednesday week, a poor chimney-sweeper's boy lost his life in a most shocking manner, in a chimney, at a house in Orchard-street, Westminster. He went up a chimney to clean it, and got out at the top. On his return, he got into a chimney belonging to the same house, by mistake, which had a fire at the bottom, in which he got stuck fast, and was suffocated before relief could be rendered him.

On Tuesday as some men were felling trees at Knightsbridge, one of the trees, either through carelessness or accident, fell across the foot-way, and severely wounded four or five persons passing. One young lady (Miss Brier, of South-street), was taken to St. George's Hospital, without hopes of recovery.

Monday last a poor woman, who resided at Bayswater, was brought to bed of a boy, and not having money sufficient to supply a nurse, a neighbour of her's tendered her services; but her husband coming home from his work in the evening, declined the offer, adding, at the same time, that he could attend on her himself. The next morning some acquaintance called to see them, and knocked at the door several times; but no one answering, the door was broke open, when the man and his wife were both found dead, and the little infant sucking at the breast of the woman. The cause is attributed to their having burnt some charcoal to air the room, which suffocated them. They have left three young children.

Friday se'nnight, about ten o'clock, as a Gentleman was going through Montague-square, he was attacked by two men, dressed in smock-frocks, who demanded his money; but on the Gentleman's upbraiding them for their conduct, they knocked him down and left him, and on the Gentleman's calling out for help, the watchman came up, and with other persons pursued the villains, but without effect. They went towards Sommers Town.

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday on the body of Mr. Lyons, a respectable inhabitant of Pulteney-street, who cut his throat the preceding day. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had laboured under a depression of spirits, which reduced him to a state of melancholy several days previous to his death. He was unusually long shaving himself on Tuesday in his bed-room, which he had fastened, and on his daughter's becoming alarmed, the door was broke open, and he was found a corpse. Verdict—Insanity.

A Coroner's Inquest was also held on Thursday on the body of a young woman named Reynolds, who put a period to her existence at her apartments in Wood-street, Westminster, on the preceding day. The deceased was a single woman, and resided with her sister: she had for some time past been in a desponding way. The sister went out on Tuesday last, to pass the day with a friend, and on her return in the evening she found the door of the apartment locked. Not being able to gain admission, the door was broke open, and the deceased was discovered hanging, and quite dead. Verdict—Lunacy.

MARRIAGES.

Tuesday week Mr. William Riley, to Sarah Watton, both of Birmingham. It is said that, after the ceremony, they parted by consent for a season, and the bride returned (being a servant) to her situation.—But on the following evening, the young man fell down in the street and expired—a sad and striking instances of the tenure of mortality.

DEATHS.

A few days since, in a rapid decline, Lieutenant and Adjutant Cuthbertson, of the Royal Marines, in the 23d year of his age.—"As an officer (says a Correspondent) he on all occasions proved himself bold and enterprising; was at the siege of St. Domingo, on which service he had the misfortune to lose his right arm. As a companion he was particularly desirable, possessing superior abilities, with most amiable manners and engaging vivacity. His loss will be long felt by a large circle of friends."

Thursday se'nnight, at Gretna-green, aged 79, the celebrated Joseph Paisley, the Gretna-green Parson. He was born at Kerkandrew-upon-Esk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound apprentice to a *tobacconist*; which vocation requiring sobriety and attention ill accorded with the lax disposition of Paisley.—He soon left this trade to follow the employment of a fisherman, and he was allowed by his contemporaries, from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the *lister*, for the destruction of salmon, of any that we have heard of, and endured every fatigue more than any other man. His conversation never turned upon religious objects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and about *brandy*, and the immense quantities he could have drank of that stimulent without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate, in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker: they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than *ten gallons* of brandy in three-days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the *culpable* facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland; for a more unpolished and rough man in his manners we never conversed with, and his conversation was always mixed with obscenity and grossness.—(*Carlisle Chronicle*).

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